

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

This Amendment is submitted in response to the Final Office Action of January 15, 2004, which rejected all of the pending claims 1-36. In response to these rejections, Applicants have made certain amendments to independent claims 1, 9, 15, 23, and 29 to better clarify the invention(s) disclosed in the present Application. No new matter has been added.

I. REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. §102

The Examiner has again rejected claims 1-3, 8, 14-17, 22, 28-31 and 36 under 35 U.S.C. §102(a) and (b) as allegedly anticipated by Grady, *et al.* Specifically, the Examiner continues to assert that the Unified Modeling Language (UML) discussed in Grady is an object oriented programming (OOP) language as recited in the present claims. Applicants continue to disagree with this assertion and have amended independent claims 1, 9, 15, 23 and 29 to more clearly reflect the distinction.

While UML is an object oriented language, it is still a descriptive language and not an independently executable programming language; hence, Grady's description of UML as an object oriented *design* language. Since UML is a design language (i.e., a descriptive language), it is no more independently executable than is XML Schema or any other descriptive language. In the programming industry, descriptive languages such as these are used to present data that provides descriptions of certain objects, etc. However, such descriptive code is not by itself executable. In fact, in the industry, once UML code is employed, a separate executable code must then be written to actually execute the descriptions provided by the UML code in a run-time environment. An investigation into the solely descriptive nature of UML (and thus its inability to be independently executed since it is not written for a run-time environment) will reveal this limitation of UML.

In contrast, the present claims recite creating an executable object oriented class that is independently executable in a run-time environment and that corresponds to an identified complex-type element, wherein the class includes an internal static class and wherein the internal static class corresponds to the structure complexity of a received data description. As a result, the code created in accordance with the present claims is a single, independently executable programming language written in a run-time environment that incorporates the characteristics provided by descriptive languages, such as XML Schema. Thus, it does not require separate programming code (as does descriptive code like UML) to actually execute it in a run-time environment.

An analogy that can be drawn to this distinction is the creation of blueprints for a construction project, and the actual construction of the project according to those descriptive blueprints. In this example, descriptive languages, such as XML Schema and UML, are useful to describe data/objects, much like the blueprints provide the detail and specifications describing the construction project. However, those blueprints alone cannot actually construct the building or other item that is the subject of the blueprints. Thus, a construction team (i.e., the executable code) must be brought in to actually execute the project in accordance with the blueprints. In contrast, the code created as recited in the present claims includes both the blueprints and the construction team in a single programming language. Thus, separate programming code is not needed to execute the data/objects in the descriptive classes; these descriptive classes are made a part of the independently executable programming code.

Therefore, because Grady only discloses mapping XML Schema onto another descriptive language, not an executable programming language as recited by the present claims, Grady does not disclose all of the elements of independent claims 1, 9, 15, 23 and 29. Furthermore, the

claims respectively depending from these independent claims also incorporate these distinctions, and are therefore also not anticipated by Grady. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner withdraw the pending rejections under §102.

II. REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. §103

The Examiner has again rejected claims 4-14, 18-28 and 32-36 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly obvious in view of Grady, *et al.* and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,083,276 to Davidson, *et al.* However, Applicants again respectfully disagree with the Examiner's assertion that independent claims 1, 9, 15, 23 and 29 are obvious in view of this combination of references. Since these dependent claims rejected under §103 respectively depend from these independent claims, they too are not taught by Grady.

As discussed above, however, Applicants have set forth a fundamental distinction between the mapping of XML Schema into a descriptive language (e.g., UML), whether that descriptive language is object-oriented or not, as taught by Grady, and the mapping of XML Schema (or other descriptive code) into an object oriented programming language, as recited in the present claims. Since the present claims set forth such mapping into a programming language, the resulting code is independently executable in a run-time environment, and thus does not require writing separate run-time code to execute the descriptive code. Thus, because Grady merely teaches the mapping of XML Schema into an object-oriented descriptive language, there is nothing in Grady that would suggest mapping the XML Schema into an independently executable programming language. Moreover, this fundamental distinction is also not taught or suggested by Davidson, and is in fact only presented in combination with Grady to reject certain dependent claims. Thus, independent claims 1, 9, 15, 23 and 29 are not obvious in view of the combination of Grady and Davidson.

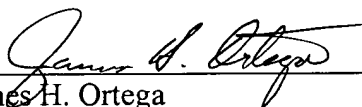
In conclusion, since dependent claims 4-14, 18-28 and 32-36 respectively depend from the independent claims 1, 9, 15, 23 and 29, these dependent claims are also not taught or suggested by the combination of Grady and Davidson. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner withdraw the pending rejections under §103.

III. CONCLUSION

Applicants submit that the amended claims are now in condition for allowance and request a Notice of Allowance for pending claims 1-36. Because this Amendment and the accompanying RCE is filed more than two months after the filing of the Notice of Appeal on July 15, 2004, a Petition for Extension of Time for a one-month extension, along with the appropriate fee, is being filed with this Amendment. In the event, however, that additional fees are required to complete this filing, the Director is authorized to charge any deficiencies, or credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account No. 13-0480, referencing the Attorney Docket number specified herein. The Examiner is invited to contact the designated Attorney for Applicant, if needed, to discuss this Amendment or the Application in general.

Respectfully submitted,

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